DOCUMENTS

JOINT STATEMENT

of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the People's Republic of China

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SPEECHES

of Premiers KIM IL SUNG and CHOU EN-LAI

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JOINT STATEMENT

of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the People's Republic of China

The Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, is paying a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from February 14 to 21, 1958, at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China toured the cities of Pyongyang, Hamheung, Heungnam, Wonsan and other cities, and visited factories, an agricultural cooperative and cultural and educational establishments.

During its friendly visit in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China was accorded a hearty welcome and warm hospitality by the Korean people and Government.

During the visit talks were held between the Government Delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

Taking part in the talks on the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet; Kim Il, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Nam Il, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kim Kwang Hyup, Minister of National Defence; and Li Young Ho, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of China.

Taking part in the talks on the side of the People's Republic of China were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council; Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chang Wen-tien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Su Yu, Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The talks proceeded throughout in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

In the course of the talks views were exchanged between the two parties on the extension and development of friendly cooperation between the two countries, the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between the socialist countries, the present international situation and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The two Government Delegations reached fully identical views on the above-mentioned questions.

In the talks, the two parties pointed out unanimously that the all-round friendly relations being strengthened and developed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China fully conform with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and have a significant bearing on the safeguarding of peace in the Far East and the world. The two peoples had undertaken protracted joint struggles against aggression, through which, and particularly through the struggle against the aggression of United States imperialism, their traditional friendship was cemented and developed with the blood of their best sons and daughters. In order to promote their respective socialist constructions the two countries have developed an extensive

cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific, technical and other fields, and given each other brotherly assistance. In international affairs, they have also closely cooperated with and supported each other. This friendly cooperation between the two countries not only accords with the five principles of peaceful co-existence, but is based on the Marxist-Leninist principles of national equality and proletarian internationalism. Both parties affirmed their determination to continue to exert all their efforts to develop and strengthen this great and unbreakable friendly cooperation.

The Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China noted with satisfaction and admiration the great achievements in post-war economic rehabilitation and socialist construction made by the Korean people who, rallying around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have displayed a high degree of patriotic labour enthusiasm. During the talks the two parties also exchanged information concerning their socialist construction work, and warmly congratulated each other on their achievements. Both parties believed that these achievements not only have strengthened the material foundation of socialism in their countries, but also constituted a major contribution to the common cause of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

Both parties pointed out that, as the forces of socialism have surpassed those of imperialism and the forces of peace those of war, a new turn has taken place in the international situation definitely favourable to the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

Both parties pointed out with satisfaction that tremendous achievements have been gained by the socialist countries in building socialism and communism, and that the Soviet Union, in particular, is now in the forefront of the world in certain important fields of science and technology. In November 1957, representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties met in Moscow and issued two declarations of great historic significance, marking the commencement of a new stage in the solidarity of the socialist countries and that of the international Communist movement. Both parties stressed that solidarity of the socialist countries loyal to proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism is an important guarantee of the national independence and construction of the socialist countries, as well as of world peace and the progress of mankind. Both parties pledged that they will, as they did in the past, exert unswerving efforts to increase the strength and solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union.

Both parties reaffirmed that the foreign policy of peace consistently pursued by them and the other socialist countries is designed to bring about relaxation of the international situation and peaceful co-existence among nations with different social systems. A concrete expression of this foreign policy of peace is the recent proposals of the Government of the Soviet Union for a summit East-West conference, immediate cessation of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests, prohibition of the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons, a non-aggression agreement between parties to the Warsaw Treaty and those to the North Atlantic Treaty, ensuring the independence and peace of the countries in the Near and Middle East, etc. Both parties expressed full support to these proposals of the Government of the Soviet Union. At the same time, both parties expressed active support to the proposal put forward by the Polish Government for the establishment of a zone free of atomic armaments in Central Europe. They agreed that the German Democratic Republic's consistent opposition to the revival of militarism in West Germany is an important contribution to the peace and security of Europe. They expressed full support to the position of the German Democratic Republic that the two Germanys seek a peaceful unification of Germany through negotiation on an equal footing. Both parties unanimously praised the faithful implementation of the Geneva Agreements by the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and gave full support to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam in its untiring efforts to bring about the peaceful unification of Viet-Nam.

Both parties pointed out that a main characteristic of our age is the high upsurge of national independence movement. They expressed firm support for the Indonesian people, the Arab peoples and other Asian and African peoples in their struggles against colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence, and considered these just struggles as being at the same time

struggles in defence of peace. Both parties warmly hailed the increasingly important role played by the Asian and African nationalist countries in international affairs as well as the development of peaceful and friendly cooperation between them and the socialist countries on the basis of equality. The recent Asian-African People's Solidarity Conference has played a great role in strengthening and furthering the unity of the Asian and African peoples in their struggles against imperialism and colonialism. Both parties expressed agreement with India's propositions against the setting-up of bases for guided missiles in Europe and Asia and for the establishment and extension of an area of peace free of weapons of mass destruction. Both parties were glad to see the world peace movement forge ahead in full swing and become more and more a people's movement in all countries.

The two parties could not but note with regret that the Japanese Government still pursues an unfriendly policy towards Korea and China in spite of the Japanese people's growing demand for strengthening solidarity with other Asian and African countries and establishing and developing friendly relations with Korea and China.

The two parties unanimously condemned the rigid policy of the United States aggressive circles and their followers of carrying on arms expansion and war preparations, rejecting peaceful negotiation and aggravating international tension. They particularly condemned the United States for its continued occupation of China's territory of Taiwan and its scheme to create "two Chinas" diligently, and for its introducing atomic weapons into South Korea in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement in an attempt to turn South Korea into a United States atomic base. Both parties pointed out that the policy of the United States Government of relying on so-called "strength" did not succeed in the past and that today when its "strength" has gone bankrupt the continuation of this policy will meet with no better fate.

Both parties stressed that with the forces in defence of peace growing stronger than ever, so long as all peace-loving countries and peoples increase their confidence, keep up vigilance and carry on unremitting struggle, war can be prevented and peace can be safeguarded.

During the talks, the two parties exchanged views especially on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from both North and South Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. They agreed that the proposals made in the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of February 5, 1958, not only represent the national aspiration of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of their motherland, but are also timely and realistic proposals in the present international situation. In line with its consistent stand of actively promoting a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the Chinese Government expressed full support to the Korean Government's proposals in a statement issued on February 7, 1958, and now, after consultations with the Korean Government, has further proposed to the Chinese People's Volunteers that they take the initiative in withdrawing from Korea. The Chinese People's Volunteers have fully concurred in this proposal of the Chinese Government and have decided to withdraw completely from Korea by stages and to complete the withdrawal before the end of 1958. The first stage of the withdrawal will be completed before April 30, 1958. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has agreed to this decision of the Chinese People's Volunteers and is willing to assist in their complete withdrawal.

The two parties pointed out that the initiative in withdrawing all Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea is yet another proof of the sincere desire of the Korean and Chinese side for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and relaxation of tension in the Far East. Now is the time when the U.S. and the other countries participating in the United Nations forces are faced with a serious test. If they have any sincerity for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, they should likewise withdraw all their forces from Korea. Otherwise, the whole world will see even more clearly that it is they who have all along been obstructing the peaceful unification of Korea. Should the U.S. Government and the Syngman Rhee clique in South Korea go so far as to interpret this initiative of the Korean and Chinese side as a sign of weakness and think that it is a chance to take

advantage of, they will certainly meet with unthinkable consequences. The people of the whole world are now even more determined not to allow the imperialists to start a new war. The Korean people's ability to resist aggression is also stronger than ever before. The Korean and Chinese peoples share their vital interests. The Chinese people did not supinely tolerate any imperialist aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, nor will they ever do so in the future.

In the talks, the Korean Government Delegation expressed once more heartfelt thanks to the Chinese people for the material and moral assistance given to the Korean people during and after the war and for dispatching their best sons and daughters to Korea to support with their own blood the Korean people's just Fatherland Liberation War. The Chinese People's Volunteers, after defeating the U.S. imperialist aggression in Korea together with the Korean People's Army, have in the post-war period continued to guard the peace front and actively helped in the peaceful construction of Korea; the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, cherishing brotherly sentiments and profound friendship for the Chinese People's Volunteers, praise highly and will always remember their immortal deeds. The Chinese Government Delegation considers that the Korean people, by defeating the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists, have made an extremely important contribution to the safeguarding of peace in the Far East and the world, and that it was not only for the purpose of saving their homes and defending their country, but also to fulfil an internationalist obligation to the Korean people that the Chinese people resisted American aggression and aided Korea. The Chinese Government Delegation expressed deep gratitude to the Korean Government and people for the support and concern they have accorded the Chinese People's Volunteers in the past seven years and more.

Both parties expressed thanks to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission for its great efforts and good role in supervising and stabilizing the Korean Armistice under various difficult conditions. They held that all parties concerned are still obliged to give all possible assistance to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission as it continues to carry out its functions provided for in the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Both parties are deeply convinced that the visit to Korea by the Government Delegation of the People's Republic of China and the talks between the two Government Delegations not only have strengthened the friendship and solidarity of the two countries, but also will serve to further consolidate and develop their relations of mutual help and cooperation.

KIM IL SUNG
Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

CHOU EN-LAI
Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Pyongyang, February 19, 1958

Speech of Premier KIM IL SUNG at Pyongyang Welcome Meeting in Honour of Chinese Government Delegation

February 14, 1958

Respected Comrade Premier Chou En-lai!

Dear comrade members of the government delegation of the Chinese People's Republic!

Dear comrades and friends!

Today we are welcoming with great joy and emotion the government delegation of the Chinese People's Republic, our distinguished guests.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I wholeheartedly and warmly welcome you, delegates of the fraternal Chinese people who came to our country on a goodwill visit.

Gone is the time of sufferings when the peoples of our two countries in the East, who have long histories and cultural traditions, were subjected to the disdain and oppression of foreign aggressors, and today they have become the masters of their destinies.

The peoples of our two countries waged an arduous liberation struggle against the Western capitalist powers which stretched their evil hands of aggression to the East and especially against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and established kindred relations of friendship in this joint struggle.

After our country was liberated from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists by the armed forces of the great Soviet Army and the Chinese revolution emerged victorious, new mutual relations that could not be found in the old societies have taken shape and developed between our two countries.

These relations are based on the principles of complete equality, respect for territorial integrity, national independence and sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and on mutual cooperation.

Such mutual relations find vivid expression in the prosperity and development of the two countries and in the further strengthening of the friendship between our peoples.

At the most trying period in the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee traitors, the fraternal Chinese people, holding aloft the banner of "Resisting American Aggression and Aiding Korea," sent to our country the Volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters and helped the Korean people with their very blood.

This lofty aid of the Chinese people is a living example of proletarian internationalism.

The Korean people will never forget the heroic exploits made by tens of thousands of fighters and army units of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean war.

In the post-war period, too, the fraternal Chinese people, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, have been rendering enormous economic and technical aid to the Korean people. The Chinese people gave 800 million yuan of aid gratis to the Korean people who rose up in the post-war rehabilitation and development of the national economy and are helping us in economic construction by dispatching numerous technical workers. Furthermore, the fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers, hand in hand with our working people, are participating in our post-war rehabilitation and construction of economy, giving us much help.

I, in the name of our people, extend warm gratitude to the Chinese Communist Party, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic and the entire Chinese people for the tremendous material and moral help rendered by the Chinese people to the Korean people during the war and in the post-war period. Immutable and indestructible is the friendship between the peoples of our two coun-

tries, which is not only based on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, on one and the same aim for socialism and on community of interests, but has been formed in the long-drawn common struggle and tested through hard trials.

No force on earth can undermine this friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

The friendly relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples based on the principle of proletarian internationalism not only correspond to the interests of the peoples of our two countries, but also play an important part in strengthening the unity and might of the socialist camp and consolidating the stronghold of peace and socialism in the East.

Our people cherish their friendship and solidarity with the Chinese people as an irreplaceably valuable thing and they will do everything in their power in the future, too, for further developing and strengthening them.

The Chinese people, under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have traversed a long road of great revolutionary struggle against imperialism and the feudal forces.

The victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the Chinese People's Republic are the greatest historical events since the victory of the great October Revolution.

They have opened up a road of new life before the people of 600 million who had suffered from oppression for centuries, greatly strengthened the world socialist forces and have given a tremendous impetus to the liberation movement of the oppressed nations.

Since the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, the Chinese people, under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party, have basically completed the socialist transformation of the individual peasant economy and the capitalist commerce and industries in a short space of time and further consolidated the state-social system.

Today in China, the economic construction for laying the foundation of socialist material production is successfully progressing and the socialist revolution is winning victory also on the political-ideological front.

The entire working people of China successfully carried out the First Five-Year Plan by displaying high labour enthusiasm and creative initiative and have embarked this year upon the fulfilment of the Second Five-Year Plan which will mark another great advance in the socialist construction.

Today China with a population of 600 million is being turned into a great socialist power, ridding itself of the century-old backwardness.

The international position and prestige of the Chinese People's Republic have been enhanced as never before and it is becoming a powerful factor in the development of the international situation, particularly in the change of the Asian situation.

The Korean people rejoice over every achievement made by the Chinese people as over their own. The victorious progress of the socialist construction in China and the growth of the might of the Chinese People's Republic constitute a great inspiring power for our Korean people.

Having undergone the fierce three-year war, the Korean people had to carry out the post-war rehabilitation under the very difficult conditions in which economy had been devastated, cities and rural villages reduced to debris and the people's living deteriorated beyond description.

However, we did not find ourselves isolated in the struggle for post-war rehabilitation and construction, but enjoyed the support and enormous aid of the people of the Soviet Union, Chinese People's Republic and other fraternal countries. Even in the difficult situation of the post-war period, our people gained greater strength and courage from the support and encouragement of their reliable friends such as the Soviet Union and China.

Inspired by the aid of the fraternal people, the Korean people, rallied firmly around our Party and the Government of the Republic, have made signal achievements in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and socialist construction, by tiding over all and every difficulty.

Upholding the economic policy of our Party for the priority development of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, the working people of our country launched a selfless labour struggle, with the result that our severely damaged national economy has been restored and developed at a rapid tempo.

Thanks to the successful fulfilment of the Post-war Three-Year Plan, the industrial and

agricultural output has considerably surpassed the pre-war level and the sector of socialist economy has won decisive victory in all branches of the national economy.

A new upsurge was brought about in the national economy of our country as we entered upon the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan.

In 1957 the gross industrial output value grew 44 per cent over the previous year, raising the pre-war level 2.8 times, and the material and production foundation of our industry was further consolidated.

In our country the cooperativization of the agricultural economy has been basically completed. At present, 95.6 per cent of the entire peasant economy is embraced in the cooperative economy and agricultural production is developing apace on the basis of the socialist relation of production.

The socialist forces are rapidly growing in the northern half of the Republic and this constitutes a decisive guarantee for the achievement of the peaceful unification of our country.

Today South Korea is still under the occupation of the United States and our fatherland is still divided.

The artificial division of our country is the misfortune of the whole nation and is bringing immeasurable sufferings particularly to the South Korean people.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have time and again advanced reasonable proposals for the preservation of peace in our country and for the peaceful unification of our fatherland and made unstinted efforts for their realization.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee traitors, rejecting our peaceful unification proposals, have chosen the road of further aggravating tension in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have uninterruptedly violated the Armistice Agreement and perpetrated ceaselessly destructive and subversive acts of all kinds against the northern half of the Republic. Particularly of late, they declared the unilateral abrogation of important provisions of the Armistice Agreement and introduced atomic and rocket weapons into South Korea, and are converting South Korea into a U.S. atomic base.

Such machinations of the U.S. imperialists gravely menace peace in Korea and throw a greater obstacle in the way of the peaceful unification of our fatherland.

Today in South Korea under the occupation of the United States, the national economy is going bankrupt and the popular masses are groaning in hunger and poverty. The South Korean people are not ensured even elementary democratic freedom and even the smallest indication of favouring the peaceful unification of the fatherland is ruthlessly suppressed in South Korea.

In such situation the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, through its statement of February 5, put forward a set of important proposals for easing tension in Korea and facilitating the peaceful unification of our country.

The proposals included in the statement of our Government not only reflect the vital interests of the entire Korean people but also correspond with the desire of the world people aspiring after peace and demanding the peaceful settlement of all international questions.

This is why the recent statement of our Government is enjoying the active support of the Korean people and arousing great repercussions among the world peace-loving peoples.

The Government of the Chinese People's Republic, which has been making consistent efforts for the consolidation of world peace and particularly for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, issued this time again an important statement actively supporting the proposals of our Government for the peaceful unification of our country.

The Government of the Chinese People's Republic manifested its readiness to discuss with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea and at the same time asked the governments of the United States and of other countries participating in the United Nations Forces also to take measures to withdraw the United States and all other foreign forces.

Together with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Chinese People's Republic has always been opposing any and every foreign interference in the Korean question and maintaining that the Korean question must be peacefully solved by the Korean people themselves.

When the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion against Korea started, the Chinese Government and Chinese people denounced the aggressors and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army. When the U.S. aggressive army invaded deep into the northern part of our Republic and directly threatened the Chinese territory despite the warning of the Chinese Government, the Chinese people dispatched their volunteer units to Korea in order to safeguard peace and security in Asia and aid the Korean people, and routed the armed aggressors, shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army.

In the course of the armistice talks, at the Geneva Conference and at every other opportunity, the Korean-Chinese side demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the peaceful unification of Korea.

Thus, the Chinese People's Republic and the Chinese people have always been supporting and encouraging the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country and making consistent, sincere efforts for the peaceful solution of the Korean question. The recent statement of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic constitutes another clear expression of this consistent policy of the Chinese Government.

The Chinese Government's support of the statement of our Government will make an important contribution to the preservation of peace in Korea and will further promote the peaceful unification of our country.

The main factor threatening peace in Korea today and hindering the peaceful unification of our country is the stationing of the United States Army in South Korea and its aggressive policy.

Had it not been for the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists against Korea, our country would have been unified already long ago and our people would have been delivered from the misfortune of the national split. Only through the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive army from South Korea, can a lasting peace be maintained in Korea and the peaceful unification of our country be realized.

The U.S. aggressive army is the target of the hatred of the entire Korean people and is meeting with their unanimous rejection. The world peace-loving peoples are denouncing the stationing of the U.S. Army in South Korea and its war provoking policy. The U.S. aggressors have no grounds nor excuse for stationing their army in South Korea.

They must pull out of South Korea without fail.

No manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists can bar the onward march of the Korean people who are desirous of the peaceful unification of the country.

The Korean people, who are enjoying the positive support of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and other socialist countries and the encouragement of the world peace-loving peoples, will by all means attain the unification of their country, defying all difficulties.

Comrades!

Today we are living in a historical transition period of the decisive victory of socialism on a world-wide scope and the further decline of imperialism.

The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the conferences of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries held in Moscow some time ago demonstrated the invincible might of the socialist camp and the internationalist solidarity of the world communist movement. At the same time they further confirmed the confidence of the world peoples in the victory of peace and socialism.

The unity and solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is the firmest guarantee for the victory of peace and socialism.

I firmly believe that the present visit of the government delegation of the Chinese People's Republic to our country will make great contributions to the further consolidation of the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of our two countries, to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp and to the preservation and consolidation of peace in the Far East.

Long live the great Chinese people and the Chinese People's Republic led by the Chinese Communist Party!

Long live the everlasting friendship and solidarity of the Korean people and the Chinese people!

Long live the inviolable unity of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union!

Long live a lasting peace in the world and in Asia!

Speech of Premier CHOU EN-LAI at Pyongyang Welcome Meeting

February 14, 1958

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet!

Dear Comrade Kim Yong Jin, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee!

Dear comrades and friends!

It gives us great pleasure to have the opportunity to meet today the representatives of the people of all sections of the city of Pyongyang, the democratic capital of Korea. Thank you for this friendly, warm and rousing welcome. I have been commissioned by the Chinese people to express warm wishes and pay high tribute to you and all the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pyongyang has a long history and outstanding cultural traditions. The pages of its history of over 1,530 years are filled with many praiseworthy heroic events. During the patriotic war of resistance to U.S. aggression, the people of Pyongyang, led by the Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the Republic and Premier Kim Il Sung, made brilliant contributions and fully expressed the heroism of the Korean people. The inhuman American aggressors reduced Pyongyang to a heap of scorched earth and destroyed the precious lives of countless numbers of people. But Pyongyang was not subdued. The people of the city of Pyongyang firmly defended their positions and fought courageously alongside all the people of Korea and finally achieved great victory in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression. Today, Pyongyang has become still more beautiful and magnificent. This is the glory of the people of Pyongyang city and the rest of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The heroic city of Pyongyang symbolises the Korean people's victory and the unswerving militant will and the invincible strength of the Korean people!

The three-year war caused serious destruction to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and brought tremendous damages without historical parallel. Yet the Korean people did not bow their heads in the face of difficulties. Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the Republic and Premier Kim Il Sung, you have overcome every kind of difficulties in the same heroic spirit and with selfless enthusiasm in work and are concentrating on the gigantic work of rehabilitation and construction. Within the short period of four years and more, you successfully completed the Post-war Three-Year Economic Plan and have moreover overfulfilled the national economic plan for the first year of the First Five-Year Plan. The serious war wounds have been healed. The pre-war 1949 level has been greatly exceeded in all leading branches of the national economy. There has been a corresponding development in culture and education. The people's living standards have been rising steadily. Your indomitable spirit of labour has won the sympathy and esteem of all progressive forces in the world and the warm support of all the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union. Your tremendous achievements provide vigorous proof of the incontestable superiority of the socialist system established in the northern part of your country.

The Chinese people welcome every achievement made by the Korean people. The Chinese people take profound pride in having the Korean people, who are so industrious and courageous, as their brothers and comrades-in-arms. The strong will and hardworking attitude displayed by the Korean people in the struggle against aggression and in peaceful construction have set an example for the Chinese people to study at all times. In its current trip to Korea, the Chinese government delegation will study further this lofty spirit of the Korean people through its visit.

Profound traditional friendship exists between the people of China and Korea. Our friendship has been consolidated and develop-

ed through long years of struggle against the common enemy. This friendship, therefore, has been acclaimed by our two people as one sealed in blood. In the past, during the Chinese people's revolutionary wars and their war of resistance to Japanese aggression, the distinguished sons and daughters of the Korean people did not hesitate to lay down their lives in support of the Chinese people. In their patriotic war against U.S. aggression, the Korean people, while defending the independence of their country, at the same time safeguarded China's security and gave vital support to the Chinese people's cause of peaceful construction. The Chinese People's Volunteers, while resisting, alongside the Korean people, the U.S. aggression and in helping the Korean people after the war to uphold the armistice and rebuild their homes, have received the warm support and unbounded solicitude from the Korean people and Government. The Korean people have denied themselves many things to support the Chinese People's Volunteers and, there were even cases like that of the Korean internationalist fighter Pak Jai Keun who laid down his own life to save and protect the Chinese People's Volunteers. These heart-moving events fully expressed the fraternal relations of the Chinese and Korean people and vividly showed the noble spirit of internationalism of the Korean people. The Chinese people can never forget and are boundlessly grateful for all this.

In the past few years, there has been a further strengthening and development of the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Korean people. The mutual economic assistance and cooperation between our two countries has been extended further and cultural exchange and contacts in other forms have been growing day by day. Our friendship and cooperation are based on the Marxist-Leninist principles of equality among nations and proletarian internationalism. Both our countries are united in the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. Our friendship is therefore eternal and unbreakable.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, like other socialist countries, ardently loves peace. By defeating the U.S. armed aggression, the Korean people made a tremendous contribution to world peace. Now the Korean people are still standing on the eastern forefront against imperialism and are defending peace in the Far East. Both the Chinese and Korean people have the common aspirations for peace and their interests are closely interrelated. For this reason, in the struggle for peace, and particularly in the struggle for peace in the Far East, the Chinese people support the Korean people with all their might and cooperate closely with the Korean people.

Since the Korean truce, the Korean-Chinese side has always strictly observed the Armistice Agreement and has striven to turn the armistice into a stable peace. Aiming to bring about the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has again and again put forward just and reasonable proposals. Among these proposals, first and foremost, is the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South and North Korea. These proposals have the support of the Soviet Union, China and other peace-loving countries and people. But the United States, apart from rejecting these proposals, has constantly violated the Armistice Agreement. Clearly, the U.S. attempt is to continue to threaten the security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and peace in the Far East, to perpetuate its blocking of Korea's peaceful unification and to turn South Korea into a U.S. colony.

These vicious actions of the United States go diametrically against the will of the Korean people. Due to the long years of division to which the country had been subjected, it has been impossible for the economy and culture of the Korean nation to have a unified development. The people in the North and South have been artificially cut apart and are unable to reunite with their own relatives and friends. Under the U.S. colonialist rule, the people of South Korea have been in great distress. For this reason, all the Korean people strongly demand that measures be taken to achieve their country's peaceful unification. This legitimate national aspiration of the Korean people has won the sympathy and support of countries and people through the world that value peace.

The current international situation is favourable to efforts for peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Because the forces of socialism predominate over those of imperialism and the forces of peace over those of war, the world situation has reached a new turning point in which the east wind prevails over the

west wind. The series of initiative for peace made recently by the Soviet Union has all the more caused the tide of world peace to develop with tremendous power. In this situation, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on February 5th which put forward proposals for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and for the realization of Korea's peaceful unification. These proposals have not only reflected the national aspirations of all the Korean people but also opened a new and realistic way to ease tension in the Far East. This is another major contribution by the Korean Government and people to the cause of world peace.

The Chinese Government issued a statement on February 7th expressing full support of the Korean Government's proposals. The Chinese Government has always held that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea is the key to the Korean people themselves achieving their country's peaceful unification through consultations. This being so, the Chinese Government has indicated its readiness to discuss with the Korean Government the question of withdrawing the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea. At the same time, we resolutely demand that the United States and other countries taking part in the United Nations Forces likewise respond to the proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw their troops from South Korea so as to create favourable conditions for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the relaxation of tension in the Far East.

Comrades and friends! In working for their country's peaceful unification the Korean people still face many arduous tasks. Nevertheless, we are deeply confident that the Korean people, firmly united around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, and with the support of the mighty socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and all who cherish peace, and by making steady efforts, will most assuredly be able to overcome all difficulties and achieve final victory.

It is certain that Korea, whose beautiful territory covers three thousand li, will achieve its unification and the Korean people, whose history goes back four thousand years, will eventually be reunited.

In their cause of building socialism and achieving their country's peaceful unification, the Korean people will always have the fullest support of the Chinese Government and people.

Victory belongs to the industrious and courageous Korean people!

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live the Korean Workers' Party!

Long live the unbreakable militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean people!

Long live the consolidated unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union!

Long live world peace!